THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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☞THIS publication is the *successor* of the late **AMERICAN FARMER,** and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, near Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in *advance*. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1836.

We insert in another part of this day's paper, a very interesting communication from the Messrs. *Prince & Sons*, upon the mooted question—whether the *Morus Multicaulis* tree will transmit *its kind* by seed? and we are happy to perceive that their views accord with our own, and the *experience* of a friend of our's in Baltimore. The deserved high standing of these gentlemen will add much weight to their opinion, and go far to put down the *fears* that have been *unnecessarily excited* on this head.

ANOTHER SILK COMPANY.—A meeting was held by the citizens of *West Chester*, Penn., on the 10th ult., at which articles of association were entered into to encourage the production and manufacture of Silk, and the better to enable the meeting to carry the object of the association into effect, and to avail themselves of the provisions of an act passed by the legislature in 1832, to "promote the culture of silk," they agreed to form themselves into a company, to be styled "*the Chester county Silk company*," and bound themselves to conform to the provisions of the said act. The capital stock of the company, is to be $50,000, and to be divided into 2,000 shares, of $25 each.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

A numerously attended agricultural convention met at Albany, New York, on the 8th ult., and appointed the following gentlemen officers, viz:

J. BUEL, of Albany, President.
C. WENDELL, of Washington, 1st V. Pres't.
J. MCCALL, of Alleghany, 2d do
L. BRADISH, of Franklin, 3d do
P. PATTERSON, of Genesee, 4th do
D. S. DICKINSON of Broome, and
J. J. VIELE of Rensselaer, Secretaries.

The convention adopted a *report*, and memorial to the legislature. The resolutions accompanying and forming a component part of the report specify the objects which the convention desire to advance. They recommend:

1st. That the legislature should make an appropriation of public money, to excite industry and emulation in agriculture, to reward those who make important discoveries in labor saving machines, or in other departments of husbandry, or who improve or extend useful methods of cultivation.

2d. That the legislature should offer a premium for the discovery of a perfect preventive or remedy for the ravages of the wheat worm.

3d. That the friends of agricultural improvement throughout the state co-operate with the convention in endeavours to obtain the legislative aid asked, and that they form an agricultural society in each county.

4th. That the existing laws relative to roads and bridges, should be altered and amended.

5th. That the *state* agricultural papers should be encouraged.

6th. That a geological survey of the state should be made.

7th. That provision be made by the legislature, to encourage the growth and manufacture of silk.

8th. That the elementary books on agriculture and Horticulture, should be introduced into the common schools as reading books.

9th. That another agricultural convention be held in Albany, on the first Thursday of February next.

Before the convention adjourned, they organized a central committee of correspondence, and recommended the formation of auxiliary committees in each of the counties.

ROSA GREVILLII.

An esteemed correspondent from Zanesville, Ohio, having inquired of us whether the Greville Rose is double, we take this occasion to say, that it is a non-descript in all its qualities and characteristics. We have seen upon the same bush, double, semi-double, and single, nay in the same cluster we have counted them of almost every hue, tint and shade, and form. It is of the multiflora variety, and it does no discredit to the peculiar designation to which it has been allotted—it may with propriety be called a many flowered rose; for almost every eye of the wood of the preceding year sends forth a bunch of many colored flowers. It is not unfrequent that you may see from twelve to twenty roses on the wood of the same eye, each differing in color and every other trait of character by which this beautiful favorite of the Floral family is marked, not two, perhaps in the whole number alike, and varying from pure white through every grade to purple. Upon one occasion we recollect to have counted twenty-two of this description in the same cluster.

It may in truth be called a wonderful flower, whether its singular beauty or rapid growth be considered, and we know nothing of its family more entitled to claim precedence in the garden or on the court.

DRAINING—TO UNDERDRAIN CLAY LANDS.

This operation is always best performed in spring or summer, when the ground is dry. Main drains ought to be made in every part of the field where a cross-cut, or open drain was formerly wanted; they ought to be cut four feet deep, upon an average. This completely secures them from the possibility of being damaged by the treading of horses or cattle, and being so far below the small drains, clear the water finely out of them.—In every situation, pipe-turfs for the main drains, if they can be had, are preferable. If good stiff clay, a single row of pipe-turf; if sandy, a double row. When pipe-turf cannot be got conveniently, a good wedge-drain may answer well; when the sub-soil be only moderately so, a thorn-drain, with cuples below, will do still better; and if the sub-soil is very sandy, except pipes can be had, it is in vain to attempt under-draining the field by any other method. It may be necessary to mention here, that the size of the length and declivity of the run, and the quantity of water to be carried off by them. It is always safe, however, to have the main drains larger and plenty of them; for economy here seldom turns out well.

Having furnished the main drains, proceed next to make a small drain in every furrow of the field, if the ridges formerly have not been less than 15 feet wide. But if that should be the case, first level the ridges, and make the drains in the best direction, and at such a distance from each other as may be thought necessary. If the water rises well in the bottom of the drains, they ought to be cut three feet deep; and in this case would dry

the field sufficiently well, although they were from 25 to 30 feet asunder; but if the water does not draw well to the bottom of the drains, two feet will be a sufficient deepness for the pipe drain, and 2½ feet for the wedge drain. In no case ought they to be shallower where the field has been previously levelled. In this instance, however, as the surface is carried off chiefly by the water sinking immediately into the top of the drains, it will be necessary to have the drains much nearer each other, say from 15 to 20 feet. If the ridges are more than 15 feet wide, however broad and irregular they may have been, follow invariably the line of the old furrows, as the best direction for the drains; and, where they are high-gathered ridges, from 20 to 24 inches will be a sufficient depth for the pipe-drain, and from 24 to 30 inches for the wedge-drain. Particular care should be taken in connecting the small and main drains together, so as the water may have a gentle declivity, with free access into the main drains.

When the drains are finished, the ridges are cleared down upon drains by the plough; and where they had been very high formerly, a second clearing may be given; but it is better not to level the ridges too much, for by allowing them to retain a little of their former shape, the ground being lowest immediately where the drains are, the surface water collects upon the top of the drains; and, by shrinking into them, gets freely away.—After the field is thus finished, run the new ridges across the small drains, making them about nine or ten feet broad, and continue afterwards to plough the field in the same manner as dry land.

It is evident from the above method of draining, that the expense will vary very much, according to the quantity of main drains necessary for the field, the distance of the small drains from each other, and the distance the turf is to be carried. In general, when the drains are about 20 feet asunder, the cost will be about 2*l* 2*s* per acre, for cutting, &c., and 1*l* 2*s* per acre for cartage of turf.

The advantage resulting from under-draining is very great; for besides a considerable saving annually of water furrowing, cross cutting, and the land can often be ploughed and sown to advantage, both in the spring and in the fall of the year, when otherwise it would be found quite impracticable; every species of drilled crops, such as beans, potatoes, turnips, &c. can be cultivated successfully, and every species, both of green and white crops, is less apt to fail in wet and untoward seasons.—*Mackenzie.*

We published some months since, a description of the apparatus used by the Hon. *Charles A. Barnitz*, of York, Pennsylvania, for boiling food for his stock, and from the deservedly high reputation of that gentleman as a scientific and practical farmer, combined with its very *moderate cost*, it created no little attention, and we have had several inquiries made of us to know, whether it were possible that efficient fixtures could be put up for so trifling an amount; but the most amusing of all the inquiries was one built upon a mistaken construction of that gentleman's description, which by the bye, was so plain and easily understood that he that run might read. But to dissolve the doubts built up in the imagination of our correspondent, we addressed a letter to Mr. Barnitz, asking an explanation, which will be found below in the form of a description, and which he gave us with that promptness and cordiality of feeling which is at once so honorable to the donor and so grateful to the recipient of favors. For ourself, and in the name of the agricultural community, whom upon this as upon numerous other occasions he has benefitted so much, we tender him our sincere thanks.

CHEAP BOILING APPARATUS.

"Take a kettle or vessel of the capacity of forty gallons; (the cast iron kettles are to be had at every hardware store, or foundry) place one of them over a small draft or flue about a foot square, and carry the flue up behind the vessel in the shape of a chimney—made so that the greatest possible heat may be in contact at the bottom, and back part of the kettle. A rough board shed is put round the whole to shelter it, say about eight feet square, and the chimney is topped out above the roof of this shed.

In about two hours a hogshead of slop may be had from boiled potatoes, or refuse vegetables, which with a little mixture of corn meal and salt, will furnish a day's keep for 40 or 50 pigs, of the most nourishing, healthy and economical kind."

The expense of this fixture is stated in the former account at $8, and we would ask will any farmer or planter who has any stock worth speaking of to feed, be longer without such a convenience? If he consults his interest, he certainly will not. There is hardly a farmer in the country that could not set up one himself, and save at least one-third of its expense, so that the cost of it is hardly worthy of being entertained at all.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

We copy the subjoined paragraph from the *Norfolk Beacon* of the 29th ultimo, with the more pleasure, as we agree with the intelligent and patriotic editors of that print, in the great benefits to result from institutions of the kind. We have long desired to see similar associations organized in every county in the several States, where they do not already exist, and a general State Society in each of the States, to be composed of deputies from the county societies, whose duty it should be to hold annual meetings at which the Agricultural interests should be freely and fully discussed; and whatever measures which might appear needful, after mature consideration, be respectfully embodied in a report to be laid before the legislatures of the States respectively.

THE NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—*Meeting on Thursday next at the Great Bridge.*—This society has been founded under the most promising auspices. The neighboring counties are determined to support it. At the meeting of organization, there were not only deputies from the counties of this district, but from the state of North Carolina, at points at least fifty miles distant from the place of meeting. We learn that the place for holding its sessions will be varied according to circumstances. Thus, the Great Bridge, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Smithfield, Kempsville, Norfolk, &c., will be selected at convenient periods, and in this way the comfort and convenience of the members will be consulted, while the operations of the society will pass under the eyes of a greater number of people.

Now is the time for our farmers to make a strong, determined and united movement. There is something in the present æra which impels to action. We must move onward with the onward spirit of the age, or sink deeper and deeper every hour. We must stir ourselves; we must improve the face of the country; we must enrich our lands and cultivate them according to system; we must adopt means whereby the experience of all shall become the property of each. And herein consists one of the great secrets of agricultural success,—the blending the experience of others with our own. And what method can be adopted with a view of attaining this important purpose more effectual than the scheme of the Norfolk Agricultural Society? an institution whose organization has been devised from a strict survey of the causes that led to the decline of the late society, as well as from a philosophical estimate of the peculiar circumstances of this section of country? We trust that no industrious farmer will fail to attend on Thursday next.

We look forward with much pleasure to the exhibitions of the society. What a pretty sight to see a number of fine horses 'appearing before a committee' to have their merits adjudged, and the prize decreed to the worthiest? How pleasant to see a hundred or two milch cows from every section of the district, toddling into town, fairly trembling under their milky burden? We say nothing of other animals—in fine every subject of household use, animate or inanimate, will come in for a premium. From such rivalry we may anticipate the most favorable results. In a short time the eye of the passing traveller will detect the change, as he hastes along. We will perceive it in the improved variety of our market products, as well as in the general aspect of the district.

We long to see these things, and we believe that a well regulated Agricultural Society is the best means of bringing them forth. We trust therefore that our farmers, if they have any regard for their own interests, will visit the Great Bridge on *Thursday next.*

PROFESSOR DUCATEL'S REPORT.

We have commenced in our present number the *geological report* made by this gentleman to the Executive of this state. It is a paper written with great ability, and with a profound knowledge of the subjects of which it treats, and is marked throughout with that manliness of thought and directness of purpose for which he is distinguished. It contains a vast fund of the most interesting information, and is replete with facts of profound import, as connected with the physical aspect and agricultural resources of Maryland. The views which the professor takes of the contemplated improvements on the eastern shore, are just and appropriate. We think with him, that they are called for by the interests and necessities of the patriotic people who reside thereon, and sincerely hope that the government of the state will not only act upon his suggestions, but act with determination and vigor.

In reading the report we were delighted to find that the counties named by him were so rich in the *materiel* of resuscitation for their naturally generous though ill-treated soils. If Professor Ducatel had done nothing else than point out those inexaustible mines of wealth to the farmer, he would indeed have achieved a work of incalculable benefit to the state—a benefit, whose blessings will be felt for centuries.

We were especially gratified at the recital which he makes of the agricultural advantages possessed by the residents of the eastern peninsula, and the facility with which their soil may be brought up to a state of fertility; nor were we less pleased to trace through the whole work a desire to do justice to both. Indeed, to bring our notice to a close, we would say that we have not for many years risen from the perusal of any paper that has afforded us more edification or pleasure. His agricultural recommendations and criticisms are generally conceived in a spirit of enlightened patriotism and just discrimination,and reflect no less credit upon his head than upon his heart.

[For the Farmer & Gardener.]

Linnæan Botanic Garden, Feb. 29, 1836.

Mr. E. P. ROBERTS,—Noticing an article in your paper of the 23d instant, on the Morus Multicaulis, we will hastily pen a few lines, stating our views in a summary manner. First—we consider the Morus Multicaulis as an entirely distinct species from Morus Alba, and consequently we feel well assured that it will produce *precisely its like* from the seed—this being the character of a species, and even being the case in many instances with strongly marked varieties.

The Chinese seed sown last season did not produce plants of the Morus Multicaulis, and therefore it has been asserted that *its seed* would not produce the identical tree. We should suppose the first point to be decided would be—was the Chinese seed the *genuine* Morus Multicaulis? It is of course well known that Morus Alba is a native of China, and far more common there than any other species, and is it not therefore most probable that they sent that which was most readily procurable? The error appears to have arisen from a supposition that because the seed came from China, it must of course produce that variety which *we* designate as Chinese, whereas there are several species and innumerable varieties in China. For our part what surprises us most is that the seed produced Mulberry trees *of any variety*, for had it produced some noxious weed, like the Tea seed announced some time ago as so flourishing in North Carolina, it would have been more in character with the vile trash which they have hitherto sent as valuable seeds. We will mention an instance that occurred with ourselves. After making trial of numerous importations of Chinese seeds and finding them worthless, a friend presented us with sixty gilt China jars, each containing a different species of seed, which had been obtained expressly for him by his agent at Canton. We expressed doubts, but these were silenced, and the beautiful gilded jars aided to put them to rest, as we conceived none but the most valuable seeds would be put up in so careful and expensive a manner. We planted them with great care, but lo! only three or four kinds ever vegetated, and these were the common red Cockscomb, an Acacia, and some noxious weeds. Please excuse this digression—The original Morus Multicaulis tree introduced to America, is still growing in our Nursery, and it and others have produced fruit, which was dark red, or black, and if we recollect right, the flavor was not unpleasant. We have now in our possession seeds of the Morus Multicaulis, and also seeds hybridized between it and another very superior large leaved variety, of much hardier character. The quantity of each is so small that we shall retain it for our own sowing—Applicants for seed will not, however, have to wait many years before the supply will be abundant. We have heard it even intimated that the tree did not produce seed, whereas the reason why seed is not already plentiful is sufficiently obvious. So great has been the demand for the trees, and such is the ease of propagation from cuttings, that scarcely any trees have been allowed to retain branches for fruit bearing, the new wood which should produce fruit having been converted into scions. This explanation alone will account for the present deficiency of seed, which will become plentiful enough as soon as a portion of the trees are allowed to attain ample dimensions.

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

THD GAMA GRASS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—

DEAR SIR—Much has been said and many have written on the subject of this *newly noted* grass in your paper, and other esteemed agricultural periodicals of the day.

But, I conceive this subject is yet far from being exhausted—that the cultivation of this valuable vegetable, as it regards the purposes of both soiling and winter provender for cattle, is richly worthy of eliciting new experimental light. With this view I pen the present article, and offer it for your better judgment to determine whether it be worthy of a place in your columns.

My experiment with this grass has been on a very small scale it is true, but that matters not as to the limits it may afford.

Two years ago last month, I received of a friend, sixteen Gama Grass seeds, and planted them immediately about ten inches apart in the drill, and two inches under the soil. Having understood that these seed were tardy coming up, I set a small stick by each one, and kept the ground clear of weeds in the spring. Six at length vegetated about the middle of May. The rest appeared not to vegetate the season. Yet, as I since learned, they too would probably have put forth the following spring, if the ground had been kept prepared. The growth of these apparently young oats or wheat blades, through the summer, fully answered my expectation, though raised pretty high by the accounts thereof, which I read and heard. Last spring I grubbed up three branches of the six, and with the help of a chisel and a knife, divided them into sets; each with one root at least attached. I transplanted these two feet distant each way, in an oblong piece of ground, eleven yards long and two feet wide. The soil, a very ordinary loamy one, was helped by ploughing in a dressing of stable manure early in the spring, and putting some well rotted compost in the drill, before setting the plants. Their growth fully realized my hopes, and they now lack but little more than half of taking complete possession of the ground. I cultivated or harrowed them, and displaced the weeds once or twice in the early part of the season. My immediate object being to obtain all the seed I could. (six pounds was got from my small patch, and few original tussocks unremoved,) I did not try it for soiling, or for hay—except throwing occasionally a few dryish blades of that going to seed, to horses and oxen, which were eaten with avidity.

Last fall I took up the stools, not before removed, and as above described, dividing them and some others procured, increased my patch to about half an acre; by further transplanting I had the curiosity to count the divided ones, or rooted sets from one stool or tussock, that had stood two years, and found the number *two hundred* and *forty.*

As I have often profitted by seeing in detail, how the business of transplanting any sort of vegetable is done, I will here relate my manner with the Gama Grass sets. The ground having been previously enriched and mellowed thoroughly, I ran a plough,—we call a half share here,—and opened furrows two feet apart; and then, having a small short handled hoe in one hand;

a boy from a basket handed me single plants, and I laid the roots of each one along in the furrow, and with the hoe covered them, and gently trampling on, planting about two feet asunder. A man and small boy in this way, may soon plant an acre. As the plants are to be cultivated but one way, the exact distance in the drill, is of no great moment, and can be regulated by the judgment of the planter. I have seen it recently recommended to plant a foot and half each way. When the supply of this wonderful plant reaches the demand, it may not be amiss to plant this closer distance, as the grass will soon take complete possession of the ground; yet from my experience and observation, I should judge that at two feet distance, with proper preparation and care, in three years, at most, the ground will be completely covered or matted over, and yield its full and superabundant crop. I have said *wonderful* and *superabundant* crop; for nothing of the grass creation has ever been known, I believe, to yield any thing like *this*. Take *half* the product of hay it has been known to yield a season per acre, under most favorable circumstances, viz:—*thirty-two tons, or sixty-four loads*, and where is there any crop to be compared to it? Its ascertained yield seems incredible—but so would seem the greatly *accelerated expedition* of steam boats and rail roads. Some years ago, a calculation of their expeditions and facilities of conveyance, would have been viewed as the highest degree *chimerical*. So this wonder of production in the vegetable kingdom is still viewed by some. But "facts are stubborn things," and will overcome improper incredulity. Is it said that this very great yield may be attended with some expenditure of time, and money in particular? It may be replied, that in the attainment of any valuable object, the necessary trouble is not so much to be regarded, as the after advantages to be realized; and that, frequently these after advantagess, are in proportion to the trouble and expenses incurred. The wealth accruing from steam boats and rail roads, would never have been realized, had their *cost* been chiefly regarded. Some may form erroneous notions from the accounts of the yield of this grass, and suppose, perhaps, that ground unsustained, or indifferent land, unaided by manures, may be made to yield the wonderful product of the Gama Grass. But grounds not abundantly rich require sustaining or keeping up by dressings of composts to produce three or four tons only a year of other kinds of hay. But set with the Gama Grass, *one* acre will yield more provender than *many* in other culture. And that *one* perhaps, requiring no more cost of preparation than *one* in the other case. I have tried cultivating the Lucerne, and have now a flourishing lot of it; but being a tender plant, it is constantly liable to be injured by weeds and native grasses; and in our country, where labor is high, is less profitable on that account. But while Gama Grass is perfectly hardy against summer droughts and winter frosts, it also, when once in possession of the soil, maintains its hold and abundant yield—I say abundant yield, *provided*—"What *provided*," or always some *if*, or some *requisite* to every boasted *new thing*, or improvement. I seem to hear one say, that would *reap* without *sowing*, or would *otherwise* live than by the "*sweat of the brow*." I would reply to such a one—what, if it be *provided* occasional top dressings of composts or manures are requisite to the astonishing product of the Gama Grass? It is inconsistent to expect that any ground should be always *giving* and receiving nothing in *return*; especially giving so enormously as *scores* of tons per year to the acre; or *one* acre only yielding enough to keep a tolerable large stock of cattle.

We in this country—especially in the more southern parts of it, were peculiarly difficult to have good stock, ought to be thankful and bless heaven, that the great *desideratum* is found, viz: a kind of grass, that, by suitable pains-taking, or by labor, producing the greatest possible effect, may make our land *equal* to any in *riches* of cattle.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax county, N. Carolina, February 25th, 1836.

Magnolia, Feb. 26, 1836.

To the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

In one of your numbers of the Farmer and Gardener, I observed a receipt for making shoes and boots water proof by rubbing them with Gum Elastic in Seneca oil—you also recommended it for the preservation of harness. Living in the country, and of course being exposed to much changeable weather, was induced to try the efficacy of the mixture on my boots. I procured the Gum Elastic—cut it up into fine small shreds, and put it into a tin canister, with the proportions which you recommend, but I find that the gum remains exactly as I put it into the oil—not a particle (that I can discover) dissolved. The only way in which I can account for this, is, that the oil which I procured was a *genuine* article, procured from one of the southern Lakes in the usual way—there is, however, a spurious article, which I believe to be composed of common tar and turpentine, with only enough of the genuine article to give it the smell and appearance of Seneca oil. I know that turpentine will hold a large proportion of Gum Elastic in solution. I should therefore suppose that the manufactured, or spurious oil would have a much better effect than the other. As dry feet conduce much to comfort, and perhaps more to health, I would like to hear from your correspondent which of the two kinds of oil he made use of, in order that I may try the experiment still further.

Yours, very respectfully,

M———.

Reply by the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

The oil used by us has always been the pure, unadulterated Seneca oil, and we have never failed to dissolve the Gum Elastic in forty-eight hours. We rather think that our correspondent M., has been so unfortunate as to get hold of the compound of which he speaks, or possibly the gas-tar, which has an aroma very like the Seneca oil.

☞ Mr. Samuel Carr of this county, informs us, that he raised a potato of the Meshanic kind, on his farm on Jersey Ridge, this season, which weighed 4 lbs!! and that four persons were present when it was weighed.—*Maysville Monitor.*

Weeds.—Weeds exhaust the fertility of the soil as much as cultivated plants. Though it may be too late to prevent their growth the present season, it is not too late to destroy the seeds of many which have been permitted to attain maturity, and the labor of doing this, will be amply repaid another season, in the comparative cleanness of our gardens and fields. It is particularly the fault of farmers to neglect their gardens after mid-summer, and to suffer them to be overgrown by rank weeds whose seeds multiply a hundred fold. A day or two employed in the early part of the present month, in collecting them from the garden and fields, will be profitably spent. They may be thrown into the cow-yard or a dung pile; where fermentation will generally destroy their vitality before the dung is carried to the field in the spring. They had better be collected and burnt than suffered to spread their seeds over the farm.—*Albany Cultivator for Oct.*

The culture of hops—Iron rods have been lately substituted for hop-poles, in several parts of England, with very remarkable success. Under this system the rapid growth of the vine, particularly after the passing of the thunder clouds, is quite surprising, the plants are perfectly free from mould, rust, the fly, &c., the crop proves weighty and abundant, exhibits a beautiful color, and ripens much earlier than when trailed in the usual way. The rods should be pointed, in order more effectually to attract the electric fluid, to the agency of which in producing vegetation these results are attributable. From the superior durability of the material the improvement is considered to be also a saving. In England, where whole counties are devoted to the culture of the hop, this discovery is of immense importance; and is not without its value here.

Independence of the Farmer—The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor, by the changes of the foreign or domestic market entirely beyond his control, and may wind up a year, in which he had done every thing which intelligence and industry could do to insure success, not only without profit, but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be enfeebled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes, and on whom in turn it so essentially depends. But what has the intelligent and industrious farmer to fear? His capital is invested in the solid ground, he draws on a fund which from time immemorial, has never failed to honor all justice demands; his profits may be diminished indeed but never wholly suspended: his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent Being who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease.

Large Cabbage.—The largest cabbage in the world has been raised by Mr. Geo. Frost, in his garden in the village of Ithica, in the state of N. Y. It weighs thirty and a half pounds! Another in the same garden measured eleven feet six and a half inches in circumference.

PROFESSOR DUCATEL'S GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

To his Excellency, James Thomas, Governor of Maryland.

In pursuance of the duties assigned to the geologist of the state, the undersigned, acting in that capacity, has the honor of submitting to your excellency the result of his researches the past year.

It will be remembered that the final intention of the survey is, to furnish to the officer now engaged in preparing a topographical and geographical map of the state, on the accomplishment of his work, with a complete and minute geological account of the whole state, which will enable him to indicate upon the New Map the localities of valuable mineral deposites, as well as to exhibit correctly, the limits of the different geological formations, that compose the territory of Maryland.—Accordingly, the undersigned has never lost sight of this final object of his investigations, so that it has been his constant care to collect as much information in this respect as possible: and he flatters himself that he has succeeded in acquiring all the knowledge desirable, of such portions of the state as have been already traversed, and over which geological surveys have been completed. But it cannot be expected of him to make those results fully known at present, because there remains another important step to be taken, namely: to connect the results of observations made in one section of the country, with those in another; by which many generalities of consequence may be extended, corrected, improved, or modified. It is not necessary to be conversant, with the subject, to perceive the necessity of becoming well acquainted with every part of a system of formations, before any comprehensive description of such a system can be given. Nor has it been in the power of the geologist, to adopt and pursue a plan of operations more in accordance than the one he has followed, with this apparently most desirable mode of proceeding; his instructions having been virtually, to cause the strict demands of science to yield to the paramount considerations of public favor and utility. Hence it has not unfrequently happened, that whilst pursuing with great personal interest, a series of observations, a sense of public duty, and a desire to render more immediately available some important suggestion, have compelled him to obey calls upon him to set on foot new inquiries into other districts. Thus, whilst endeavoring to determine the exact limits of the three tertiary periods that occur within our territory, and partly extend over both shores of the Chesapeake bay, having received specimens of a valuable material, forming part of the secondary formations, it was deemed advisable to repair to this new field of interest, to expedite the benefit that might be derived from the discovery; some advantage being moreover expected, by directing the researches of those interested in it, preparatory to the future more minute investigations.

For these reasons, no attempt is yet made to assign the precise limits of the tertiary deposite in Maryland: but in reference to the determinations already made by an experienced naturalist of a neighboring city, (Mr. Conrad, of Philadelphia,) it may be well to remark that the *eocene*, or oldest of the tertiary periods, observed by him at Fort Washington on the Potomac, at Piscatawa and at Upper Marlborough on the Western Branch of the Patuxent, has been traced to the main branch of the same river, at Queen Ann, and crossing South river it has been found to reach within six miles of Annapolis. In an essay, entitled "Observations on a portion of the Atlantic Tertiary Region," published in the transactions of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, Mr. Conrad remarks: "It has been stated by Prof. Ducatel, that green sand, of the age of the New Jersey marl, exists in Maryland; but I believe that, so far as organic remains will determine the point, it will all prove to be of lower tertiary origin." This stricture, it is presumed, can only be intended to refer to what was stated in the report of last year, as to the occurrence of a formation in Charles county, answering in almost every respect to the description given by Prof. Rogers of one in Virginia, which was referred by that gentleman to the period in question—one of the characteristic fossils of the formation being the *gryphœa vomer*. In speaking of the deposite at Upper Marlborough, Mr. Conrad says: "The only secondary species (of shells) observed here, is the gryphœa vomer, (Morton,) but as the matrix is merely the detritus of the secondary green sand, it may be entirely accidental," &c. It remains then to be determined how many occurrences of the kind are to be deemed mere accidents: but there can be no objection for the present, to accede to Mr. Conrad's views, and accordingly the formation in Charles county is referred, on the Map B. accompanying this report, to the eocene period, and is designated as *Eocene marl containing green particles.* The occurrence of green sand "of the age of the New Jersey marl," in Maryland, has since been satisfactorily ascertained. It is found in Kent and Cecil counties at the head of the Sassafras river: and determining from mineralogical characters, the deposites at, and around Annapolis, are confidently referred, as Mr. Morton had been previously led to do from information, to the same epoch. It is moreover believed that some of the members of the green sand formation have been discovered in the Potomac counties of the State, intimately associated with deposites usually referred to a more recent period. But we should be cautious not to arrive at general conclusions too hastily.

As stated in the report of last year, no depoites of the *miocene* period have so far been discovered in Maryland. The fossil deposites of the *older pliocene* formation are found in the greatest abundance in St. Mary's and Calvert counties, on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake bay. They are in the greater portion of this district, covered by a thick bed of diluvial gravel and sand, but never fail to make their appearance in the deep ravines that intersect the country bordering in St. Mary's county, on the Patuxent. They may be said to form the substratum indeed, of this county on the Potomac side, from the Wicomico to the St. Mary's river; and on the Patuxent side, from Benedict to Town Creek. In Calvert county, from the Cliffs to Plumb Point, we find an almost uninterrupted deposite of the older pliocene marls. Those of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, were described in last year's report, as occurring in numerous localities between the Chester and the Choptank.

Mr. Conrad refers the deposite near the mouth of the Potomac, at Cornfield Point, to the *newer pliocene* æra, as also one at Easton, on the Eastern Shore. A third deposite of the same period, occurs at the head of tide, on the north-west fork of the Nanticoke, forming the extreme southern limit of the fossiliferous deposites above tide, on the east side of the Chesapeake bay.

Until further information be obtained, and the geography of the country more especially determined, it is not thought advisable to assign the limits of the geological formations of Maryland, even as far as these appear to have been ascertained. The subjects of interest growing out of the survey refer at present to the resources of any kind that present themselves, and are of importance to be known, not only to those who possess them, but to the citzens of the state at large. It was one of the principal objects of those who projected the survey, and it seems also to have been the intention of the enlighted legislature which ordered it, that it should be the means of developing all the advantages, and the whole riches of the state, for the benefit of every portion of her population. In this spirit, the officers charged with the undertaking have sought to collect information on every subject connected with the physical geography of the country. Whilst endeavoring to pursue their researches accordingly to the true principles of scientific investigation, they could not be satisfied with merely stating the result of their labors, without pointing out the uses that may be made of them, as subservient to the various interests of their fellow-citizens. The reports which they are called upon annually to submit could not be satisfactory, did they relate solely to an announcement of the progress of their work. The account must embrace considerations of practical utility, immediately or remotely applicable. And viewing the project as a comprehensive scheme of internal improvement, they are proud to have it in their power to devote all their energies to its completion; venturing to assert, that when the task is accomplished, the advantages accruing from it, in the very nature of the work, will become manifest to every one. The reports of the preceding year were drawn out in this spirit; that of the present is respectfully submitted, under the same impression of superior individual and public good, consequent upon such a course.

In giving an account of the researches of the past season, the subject will be divided in reference to the districts of country that have been examined, beginning with the southern counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

SEC. 1. *Geological examination of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.*

These three counties, comprising more than one-third of the territory of Maryland, east of the Chesapeake bay, though presenting but little variety in their mineralogical and geological features, are yet not devoid of interest in these respects, while in others they offer subjects of consideration of the deepest importance to the prosperity of the state.

The most prominent geological feature in this district is a succession of sandy hillocks, in what are termed the upper portions of these counties, being a continuation of the ridge dividing the courses of the waters that empty themselves to the east into the bay of Delaware, and to the west into the Chesapeake. These hills of sand are themselves arranged in ridges, running generally north-east and south-west, diminishing in elevation towards the southern extremity to the peninsula, forming a curve on its eastern boundary, and presenting every appearance of a series of sandy beaches produced by successive retreats of an ocean. No organic remains of any kind are known to have been found within this portion of our territory, excepting a deposite of oyster shells at the head of Taylor's creek, two miles above the fork of Nanticoke, and ten miles below the fossiliferous deposite occurring on the north-west branch of this river, and previously referred to the newer pliocene formation. This deposite is overlaid by soil six feet in depth. The shells contained in it are much in the same condition as those occurring in the accumulations supposed to have been made by the aboriginal inhabitants of the country; *i. e.* the valves are separated, and are not, so far as perceived, associated with any other marine shells. They are, however, perforated and covered with *surpulæ*, as if they had lain long, after the death of their inhabitants, at the bottom of the sea. But they are at a great distance from any actual oyster beds, and are in a more advanced state of disintegration than the fossil oysters heretofore observed; whilst, on the other hand, they are covered, as aforesaid, by a thick stratum of sand, no where else remarked to overlie Indian banks.

The lower portion of the peninsula lying in Maryland, embracing Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester, is a low level country, mostly a deposite of stiff clay, excepting on the margin of the rivers and creeks, where the country is wavy and the soil sandy. The sand hills, on the borders of the rivers, are always situated on their south or south-eastern sides, and extend but a short distance inland. In some instances they form distinct ridges or waves of sand, running in various directions; sometimes parallel with the course of the river, and when occurring at the extremity of necks, transversely, or across the points. The intervening necks, sloping gently to the south and south-east, terminate in extensive marshes, which in high tides are frequently entirely submerged. In the midst of these marshes there are occasional sand hills, or hammocks; but rarely of any great extent.

The sameness in the geological constitution of the necks of land, just referred to, is evinced in the digging of wells, from which this section of country is exclusively supplied with water for domestic purposes. At a depth of from ten to twelve feet, penetrating through the stiff clay, there is invariably encountered a stratum of clean white sand, with gravel, varying from one to two or three feet in thickness. Out of this an abundant supply of good water can be obtained; but beneath there is always found a soft black mud, with an offensive odor, and filled with decayed vegetable matter, composed principally of a coarse grass, similar to that growing upon the present marshes. In some places this mud is reported to be of great depth. It does not appear, however, to have ever been accurately sounded, but in one instance, already alluded to in a previous report, at Cambridge, it was traversed; and is stated to have been found overlying a fossil deposite, the shells of which are referrible to the older pliocene marls.

Another remarkable feature in the geology of this country is the occurrence of a ledge of water-worn stones, composed of quartz and sandstone, constituting gravel and boulders of various sizes, from twenty to several hundred pounds in weight. These stones were first observed between Todd's point and the head of Little Choptank; they were afterwards found scattered over a narrow zone of land, between Monie creek and the Manokin. They are said to occur at the head of Back creek, on the south side of Manokin, and were finally again observed near the mouth of Marumsco creek, on Pocomoke bay. At this last mentioned spot,—being a knoll of dry ground in the marshes, protruding into the bay—the beach is covered with these stones, washed out of the bank. All of them are a close grain standstone, with small veins of quartz, the standstone being of the character of that occurring on the Blue ridge, different from that constituting the *white rocks* at the mouth of Patapsco, but similar to those larger masses that are found strewed over the surface in the upper part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in Cecil county. These erratic masses form, with the exception of the bog iron ore,—which will be presently more particularly referred to,—the only stony bodies that occur in the three Eastern Shore counties, now under examination.*

Such are the great geological features of this section of country. A more detailed account of its physical geography will now be given under separate heads, for each of the three counties embraced within it.

Dorchester county, lying between the Choptank and Nanticoke rivers, requires perhaps more than any other on the Eastern Shore, the assistance which would necessarily be afforded by an accurate topographical survey, in adopting measures to bring into operation her natural resources. Placed between two large rivers, her facilities for sending the produce of her soil to a market are yet not great, and mostly confined to the least productive part of her territory. The central portion of the county, most susceptible of great and permanent improvement, and even at this time the most productive, is deprived of an outlet for her agricultural staples, corn and wheat; and the no less valuable source of wealth, which she possesses, in her magnificent growth of timber. The natural channels of egress through the Blackwater and Transquaking have long since failed to be available in any thing more than a limited degree, these rivers serving now rather to increase the obstacles to the navigation of the bay into which they empty. Fishing bay, their common estuary, offers scarcely more than five feet of water, at high tides, over a deep and extensive mud flat, which it is utterly impracticable to remove. The inconvenience arising from this cause is felt by a large portion of the country, and has suggested the application to the Legislature, for the opening of a canal communication between the Blackwater and the Choptank. Such a canal would but partially remedy the inconvenience, whilst a more comprehensive view of the benefit to be derived, points to the practicability of connecting the Nanticoke with the Choptank. This is believed to be entirely practicable, and the advantages to be obtained from the connection of these two rivers by means of a canal, traversing the heads of navigation of the Blackwater, Transquaking and Chicamacomico,—a project to be effected at a trifling expense,—are great and obvious. A communication of this kind would not only furnish an outlet for the already valuable products of the county, but could be used as a means of conveying to it those materials, such as marl, lime, &c. (of which an abundance would be thus brought within a convenient reach) that are necessary in order to enhance the productiveness of its soil, and bring it into that state of improvement of which it is susceptible. Other advantages may be expected to accrue from the excavation of a canal in the direction just referred to; among which, not the least important would be to render it subservient to the effectual and thorough drainage of a large extent of country, at present uncultivated, and not only itself insalubrious, but the main cause of the unhealthiness of that by which it is surrounded. It would seem to be at all times a subject worthy of the attention of a government that wishes to increase the quantity of nutriment, as well as to improve the salubrity of the country, and consequently to augment its population and prosperity, to employ suitable means to effect a complete drainage of every morassy district, within its dominion, of whatever extent. In the present case the proposed improvement forms, however, only part of a scheme of internal navigation that might, it is believed, be advantageously pursued for the benefit of a large portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

In the upper part of Dorchester county the soil is mostly a sandy loam, well adapted, with proper management, to the growth of corn, rye and oats. This character of soil belongs more especially to those portions lying on the rivers, and extends, with a very few exceptions, over a narrow slip of land on the Choptank, as far as Hill's Point, on the bay shore. The neck between the Big and Little Choptank is a low flat country, mostly composed of a stiff clay soil, covered with a plentiful growth of pine, sweet-gum, oak and dogwood, but suffering greatly from a want of convenient drainage; an evil that might be remedied, and by which thousands of acres of land, now of little value, would be reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation. With the advantages possessed by this section of country, in her now extensive deposites of shells on the river banks, her sea-ooze, together with her proximity, and easy access to the marl deposites of Talbot county, it ought to become one of the most productive and flourishing portions of the state.

The necks and inlands, forming the western

* A ledge of submarine rocks is said to be off Todd's point; and another off Benoni's point, on the Talbot side of the Choptank.

and southern portions of the country, likewise present us with low and level lands and a stiff clay soil, mostly well timbered with pine, white, black, and willow oak, sweet-gum, &c. The situations on the islands are delightful and generally reputed healthy.

Meekin's Neck, on the bay shore, is marshy, and this is the case of nearly one half of Hooper's Island, the extent of which is nearly fourteen miles in length, and from one to two in breadth; such portions of the island as are arable have a productive soil. At the head of Honga river and bay, there are extensive meadows; and where the soil, also a clayey loam, is cultivated, it is said, to yield abundantly. Bishopshead Neck offers the same character of soil and physical aspect. Throughout the whole of this district the depth of wells is rarely found to exceed ten feet, penetrating the clay to sand, from which the water issues, seldom perfectly clear, and occasionally slightly brackish.

At the heads of big and little Blackwater rivers there are also extensive marshes; the country is very level, low and swampy; the soil a stiff clay; timber principally oaks and sweet-gum. Between the Blackwater and Transquaking, around Bucks-town, the country is more elevated, the soil lighter, with a growth of very large oaks and American poplars. The wells here are sunk to the depth of 12 feet, through clay, reaching gravel and sand.

Towards the head of the Transquaking, and between it and the Chicamacomico, the soil is a clay-loam, that would yield very good crops of grain, if properly improved. Beyond the Chicamacomico the country is more uneven, the soil lighter, sometimes sandy, the level of the country rising towards Vienna. Wherever the soil is stiff it is covered by a heavy growth of oaks and gum.

Hurley's Neck, along the Nanticoke, south of Vienna, is a level stiff clay, well wooded, for the distance of about seven miles, after which it terminates in an extensive marsh.

No fossil deposites, similar to those occurring so abundantly north of the Choptank, have been discovered in Dorchester county that would answer for agricultural purposes, but the large accumulations of shells found at Horn Point, at Oyster-shell Point, and other places, together with the deposite on Taylor's creek already referred to, might be made eminently serviceable if burnt into lime. The only mineral formations of any value are the deposites of bog-ore, at the heads of Transquaking and Chicamacomico, and on Reedy creek, in the vicinity of Federalburgh. This ore is compact, heavy, free from phosphate of iron, and would probably yield from 40 to 50 per cent. of good metal. Some inclination having been manifested by an enterprising proprietor, of an extensive deposite of ore, on the Chicamacomico, to work it in place. it was thought more advisable to recommend that it should be forwarded to the Baltimore market, where it would probably command from $3 to $4 a ton.

(To be concluded.)

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass roots will be received, and for sale about the 20th of March. By obtaining roots of this valuable grass, farmers will gain the advantage of two years over seed plantation.

March 1 ROBT. SINCLAIR.

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
WARRANTED GROWTH, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and superior assortment of GARDEN and RARE FIELD seeds, growth 1835.

All those seeds which can be raised to advantage in this country, are saved by careful seed raisers at the *Clairmont Seed Gardens*, near this city. Seeds which are found necessary to import are principally from the south of Europe, where they become so well matured, that their vitality is preserved much longer than those obtained from the humid climate of England.

Of the endless variety of *Cabbages*, *Lettuce*, *Peas*, *Beans*, *Cucumbers*, &c., none are retained but such as are known to be truly excellent.

The most prominent seeds received, and in store, are

250 bushels *Garden Peas* of various sorts.
95 bushels *Dwarf* and *Pole Beans*.
2000 lbs. *Cabbage Seeds*. About 35 fine sorts, among which are the *Scotch Early York*, *London Battersea*, *Flat Dutch*, *Globe Savoy*, *Early Harvest*, &c.
150 *lbs. Cucumber seed*, about 12 sorts, among which are *Keene's Long Green*, Long Green Turkey, &c.
1800 lbs. *Radish seeds*—principally of *Short top Scarlet*, *Yellow* and *Red Turnip*.
300 lbs. *Beet and Mangel wurzel seed*.
50 *lbs. Green Curled Borecole*, or Scotch Kale, purple curled—blue curled, &c.
35 lbs. *Cauliflower and Brocoli*—best European sorts.
200 lbs. *Carrot seed*—for garden and field.
75 lbs. *Lettuce seed*—the curled Silecia, large white or Lazy, brown Dutch and Malta, are best sorts, the latter particularly fine for forcing.
270 lbs. *Onion seed*—several French and American sorts.
Also—*Tart Rhubart seed*, *Tomato*, *Egg plant*, *Squash*, Black and Orange *Salsafy*, *Spinach*, *Peppers*, *Ockra*, *Flag Leek*, *Cress*, *Celery*, *Endive*. &c.

FIELD SEED.

60 *bush. English and Italian Rye grass seed*.
50 do *Green Sward grass*, for yards, &c.
1,200 *lbs. Scarlet Trefoil* or *clover*, *Trifolium Incarnatum*.
800 *lbs. Lucerne* or French clover.
50 *bush. English* and *Poland* oats.
250 *lbs. Skinless* or *Huskless oats*—new—great product.
150 bush. best English and American *Early Potatoes*.
100 *lbs. Gama Grass seed*—this grass bears cutting every 15 days, and of course the product is immense.
50 bush. White and Yellow Field corn.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Seedsman,
Light st. near Pratt.

March 8 5t

A GARDENER.

A person possessing a general knowledge of gardening in all its branches, and of farming, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity. He can give the best recommendation as to character and capacity — Address applications to W. B. through the editor of this paper. All applications by letter to be post paid.

mar 8

RUFFLE OATS,

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultura Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to

Dec. 8 JAMES MOORE.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notices—of Messrs. Prince's communication on the propagation of morus multicaulis by seed—of the Westchester silk company—of the New York agricultural convention—of the Greville rose—underdraining of clay lands—description of a cheap boiling apparatus—Norfolk agricultural society—Notice of professor Ducatel's report—the Messrs. Prince on morus multicaulis—Mr. Weller on Gama Grass—water proof mixture—large potato—destruction of weeds—new mode of cultivating hops—independence of the farmer—large cabbage—professor Ducatel's geological report—advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore, Light street near Pratt, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community, for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the Maryland Agricultural Repository, and respectfully invites the attention of farmers and others, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of PLOUGHS of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shears, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture—also Hill side and double mould board ploughs.

Corn cultivators of different kinds, those with five wrought tines generally preferred: Harrows of different shapes and sizes

Corn shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested, and the increased sales of the last year, together with the many impressions of their utility, by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence—price $20. Subject to a discount of 5 per cent for cash payment.—Price from $15 to $30. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes.

Cylindrical Straw cutters, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 inch boxes adapted to horse power, $75—extra knives per set $6. 14 inch box adapted to manual power $45—extra knives $5 per set. 11 inch box which has some recent improvements $30—extra knives, $3 per set. Common dutch straw cutters from $5 to $7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools, and hoes in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted, Wove wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c. Cotton Gins made to order—Grain Cradles—Harvest tools in their season.

Machines for sowing clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 12 feet at a time.

Having an *Iron Foundry* attached to this establishment, extra castings for ploughs of all kinds, Threshing machines, Horse powers, Mill work, window weights, &c. can be furnished or made to order of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.

Orchard grass, Herds grass, Tall meadow oat grass.—Timothy and Clover; also on hand a lot of Ruffle oats.—Buckwheat, Millet, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.

March 8th.

IMPROVED DURHAM STOCK.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer* and *Gardener* has for sale the following valuable stock:

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May, 1829, and now rising 6 years old. His dam was Matchless, got by Favorite, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of Favorite, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire Orlando, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of Rosina, from Yorkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Cattle show in Manchester, England.

His price is $200.

The bull *President*, son of Brilliant, out of an imported full blood Durham short-horn cow: he is rising 3 years.

His price is $250.

A beautiful milk white heifer, out of the dam of President, got by a full blooded bull of the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pa. She is a remarkably large animal, of fine form for *milking*, and is now in calf by Brilliant.

Her price is $300.

A two year old heifer, out of the imported cow, the sire of Brilliant, and got by the latter. Her price is $150.

2 3-4 blooded bull calves of the same family, 2 months old. Prices $30 and $25.

He has also for sale, 2 full blooded *Saxony* RAMS, and 2 3-4 blooded do. These sheep are of a family, remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the best prices in the market. march 1

TO AGRICULTURISTS——The analysis of Soil-marls, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by

TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,
5t Druggists, No. 192 *Market street*, *Baltimore*.

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

THE following list of Bulbous roots, are just received in good order after a tedious voyage of six months. They were selected by an eminent Dutch Florist, for my special retail sales, and comprise the finest kinds. Gentlemen wishing to stock their gardens with superior flower roots, will do well to call and examine them.

The proper time for planting most bulbs, is during the fall months—but if carefully planted, particularly the Hyacinth, they will flower well if planted as late as the last of March. The different species of Amaryllis, Terraria Tigrida or Tiger flower, and other delicate bulbs should be planted during the months of April and May. They are as follows:

80 varieties of *Single* and *Double Hyacinths.*
78 do *Early Bybloem, Bizarres, Double Parrot,* and *Due Van Thol Tulips.*
Crocus, 8 colours; *Anemone,* 12 sorts; *Narcissus,* single and double; *Arum Dracunculus* or *Dragon* plant; *Jonquills, Crown Imperials, Fritillaries, Iris* or *Flower de Luce, Terraria Tigrida* or *Mexican Tyger Flower,* 25 sorts *Amaryllis, Galanthus, Pon Cratium Lily, Commosus,* and 300 roots *Jacobian Lily, Amaryllis Formosissima.*

ALSO

300 sorts *Double Dahlia roots,* will be in store early this spring, comprsing all the finest and most admired kinds.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr.
Light, near Pratt st. wharf.
March 8 2t

NEW AND SUPERIOR VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES.

EARLY white flageolet Bush Beans, *earliest of all, and excellent.*
Dwarf white Soissons do *very productive and nearly stringless.*
French straw colored Dwarf do *extra early, and very productive.*
Large white Soissons pole Beans, *excellent green, and when dry equal to the Lima, much earlier and far more productive.*
Early Primitive Pea, *earliest of all.*
Keen's Seedling Pea, *extra early.*
Early Warwick do *extra early.*
Dwarf Green Marrow or Waterloo Blue do. *very fine.*
Groom's superb dwarf Blue Pea,
New Grotto marrow do *superior.*
Knight's tall and dwarf green marrow Pea
Early white Sugar Beet, *sweetest of all.*
Earliest French Cabbage.
Arklies early dwarf cabbage, *extra early.*
Early Emperor do *very fine and early.*
Bonneuil cabbage, *monstrous heads and finest for autumn.*
Green Pancalier Savoy, *finest of the Savoys.*
Quintal, *largest for winter, for table or cattle.*
Long white Carrot, *sweetest of all.*
Large solid violet Celery, *forms strongest stalks.*
French green table Cucumbers, *medium size but very productive.*
Spanish long green do *some measured 22 to 24 inches the past season.*
Long Ridge or hand glass Cucumber.
Piedmont yellow six weeks corn, *earliest of all.*
Moore's early Yellow, do *very early.*
Early curled Silesia Lettuce or curled Ice.
Naples curled Cabbage do *very large, superior, and of beautiful appearance.*
Large Calais Cabbage do *large heads & very fine.*
Large French Blonde Cast do. *superior.*
Green fleshed netted Romana Melon, *large and superior*
French Muscade Melon, *green fleshed and fine.*
Imperial Melon, *rose colored flesh.*
Malta Winter do. *very solid, green fleshed, and keeps till February, and above 20 other fine new varieties.*
Early Lilac skinned Onion, *new and earliest of all the white varieties.*
Early Red Madiera do *earliest of all the red varieties.*
Two bladed Onion.
Early turnip rooted Parsnip.
Yellow Tomato shaped Pepper.
Spanish cheese Pumpkin, *very solid and superior.*
Seven Years or long keeping.
Earliest French Scarlet Radish, *extra early.*
Flanders large leaved Spinach.
Monstrous bush Squash *for summer.*
White Cushaw do *for autumn.*
Large Teneriffe, do *keeps till March and makes very superior pies.*
Yellow Altringham Turnip, *superior.*
White Swedish Turnip, *devoid of the pumpkin flavor and more delicate than the yellow variety.*
Berlin or Teltau Turnip, *par excellent.*
This list embraces but *a few of the newest* varieties.

☞ All applications to be made *direct* per mail, and priced catalogues will be sent *gratis* to all who desire them. The stock of seeds is the most extensive in America, and the prices in quantity to venders are very moderate, and a convenient credit will be allowed—of Flower seeds above 600 varieties.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.
Linnæn Garden & Nurseries—Flushing, near N. Y.
March 8 1t

500,000 SILKWORM EGGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale 500,000 Silkworm Eggs low to close sales.

JAMES MOORE,
Agricultural Repository, Light, near Pratt st.
March 8.

BARNITZ'S BREED OF HOGS.

WITHIN a few days, four of my sows of the above breed have got fine healthy litters of pigs, and appear as if they would do credit to that celebrated breed, and will be ready to deliver to order the latter part of April. Price $10 a pair. ROBT. SINCLAIR,
march 1 Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

TREES—SEEDS, &c.

100 LBS. White Italian Mulberry Seed, direct from the most celebrated Silk Districts in Italy.
75 lbs. White Mulberry Seed of American growth.
60,000 Chinese Mulberry cuttings perfectly prepared for planting.
2,500 Chinese Mulberries, of large size, 900 of which are inoculated on the white mulberry, which gives them additional hardihood—price $50 per 100.
These trees were planted in an orchard which it is necessary now to remove.
35,000 Chinese Mulberries of the usual sizes at $25 to $30 per 100, and some of larger sizes, at $37 per 100.
Fruit and Ornamental trees, Green-house Plants, Roses, Bulbous roots, &c. The collection of which is unrivalled, and priced Catalogues of which will be sent to every applicant. Double Dahlias above 500 most splendid varieties, and comprising 200 very rare and superb kinds not to be found elsewhere in the Union.
Garden, agricultural, and flower seeds—an immense collection comprising all the new and rare varieties of vegetables, &c., as will be seen by the catalogue.
20 bushels of the celebrated chevalier Barley.
1,000 lbs. Early Crimson Clover, or Trifolium Incarnatum.
2,000 lbs. White Dutch Clover,
20 bushels Talavera wheat.
10 do Venetian do
100 do Early Angus and Hopetown oats, the latter weighing 44 lbs. per bushel.
160 do Orchard Grass seed.
75 do Tall meadow oats grass.
30 do Italian Rye grass, (very valuable).
100 do Pacey's perennial rye grass.
2,000 lbs. Finest Provence Lucerne.
20 bushels new white Field Beans, (very productive)
300 bushels early Nonpariel, Lancashire Pink Eye, Taylors Forty-fold and other celebrated Potatoes.
25 bushels Potato Onions.
Also, Field Burnet, St. Foin or Esparcette, Large Riga Flax, Lentiles, Vetches, Millet, Yellow Clover—a superior large variety of Teazel—2 varieties of Castor Oil—Bean, Weld, Woad, Madder, &c.
Orders sent direct per mail will receive immediate attention, and seeds in quantity will be supplied at very moderate rates.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Linnæn Botanic Garden & Nurseries, Flushing near N. Y.
Feb. 23 2t

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE editor of the Farmer & Gardener has for sale the beautiful Improved Durham short-horn bull BOS, deliverable in Baltimore, as soon as the navigation between this and the Hudson river is free of ice. He is of good size, was 4 years old last August; his pedigree which will be well authenticated, is as follows:

"His sire *Wye Champion;* his dam *Brinda.* Wye Champion was bred by Governor Lloyd, at his Wye-house farm, Md. His sire Champion, his dam Shepherdess. Champion and Shepherdess were imported from England, by Mr. Skinner, former editor of the American Farmer, and by him sold to Gov. Lloyd. They were considered so great an acquisition to the country, that Congress remitted the duties on them; and their pedigree are recorded on the last page of the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Gov. Lloyd after keeping them several years sold them to J. H. Powel, Esq. They were bred by Mr. Champion, a celebrated breeder in England. *Champion* was by *Warrior,* dam by Mr. Coate's Palm Flower, g. d. by Driffeld—g. g. gd. by Charge's bull of Newton. *Sherpherdess* was got by Magnet, dam by Prince; g. d. by the Duke of Leeds' bull Magnet, who was got by Warrior, dam *Magdelina.* Warrior was got by R. Colling's *Wellington.* Wellington by Comet, dam, Wildair. See proceedings of Agricultural Society of Maryland, respecting them in 4th volume American Farmer p. 114.

Brinda was bred by Mr. James Cox, of Pennsylvania. Her sire was *Chester,* dam, *Corinna* Corinna was got by *Bishop,* dam, *Cora.* Chester got by Blythe. Blythe out of Champion and Shepherdess. Flora was imported at the same time with Champion and Shepherdess.—Blythe the last season Mr. Cox had him, went to 95 cows at $5 each, and sold at the end of the season for $500." His price is $225.

☞ All letters upon the subject must be *post paid.*
march 1

GAMA GRASS SEED.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Gama Grass Seed. This is the grass that bears cutting every 15 days for soiling, and every thirty days for hay, from the middle of May till frost, say till the middle of November, and has yielded at the rate of 64 tons to the acre under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and from an acre of which 30 tons may be calculated upon. The earlier it is sown in the spring the better. ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.
Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near
feb 9 Pratt street.

A BROOD MARE FOR SALE.

A SUBSCRIBER in Virginia writes to us as follows:

"I have a considerable stock of Blood Horses on hand, which would allow me to spare a Brood Mare, by the celebrated *Contention.* Should any gentleman wish to breed from any of the imported or other horses in the south, it would afford a fine opportunity to purchase her and have her served before taking her to the north. She is young, has brought two colts, and can be accompanied by well authenticated testimonials of pedigree, as her sire is well known, and her dam was once owned by Col. Wm. R. Johnson."

Any person desirous of purchasing a Brood Mare of the above description, can be supplied by addressing a letter to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—*post paid.*
Feb. 16. 4t.

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by *Sinclair & Moore* and *Robt. Sinclair, Jr.,* at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light* near *Pratt street, Baltimore,* a complete *Manual of the Silk Culture,* in which plain instructions are laid down for the *culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms,* management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dying of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of $500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture; and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.
Liberal discounts made to the trade.